

U.S.S.N 09/678,619
Motsenbocker
AMENDMENT

REMARKS

A check in the amount of \$120.00 for 3 additional independent claims (small entity) is enclosed. Any fees that may be due in connection with this application may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1213. If a Petition for extension of time is needed, this paper is to be considered such Petition.

Claims 1-4, 8-36, 39-41, 43-45, 47-49 and 53-58 are pending in this application. Claims 5-7, 37, 38, 42, 46 and 50-52 are cancelled herein without prejudice or disclaimer. Applicant reserves the right to file divisional applications directed to any cancelled subject matter.

Claims 1, 8, 22, 36, 41, 45, 49, 55, 57 and 58 are amended herein. The claims are amended to incorporate the limitations of a dependent claim, or to be rewritten as an independent claim incorporating the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. No new matter has been added.

A Change of Address Notification accompanies this Amendment.

Copies of previously submitted Forms PTO-1449 are provided herewith. Entries AT, AU and AV were inadvertently uninitialed on the forms previously submitted on March 30, 2001 and returned to Applicant's representative. Entries G and H were inadvertently uninitialed on the form previously submitted on April 8, 2002 and returned to Applicant's representative. In a teleconference on June 21, 2002, the Examiner agreed to initial these entries on the enclosed copies of the previously submitted forms. The Examiner requested that clearer copies of the references corresponding to entries BA and BC of the March 30, 2001 submission also be submitted. Copies of these references are enclosed herewith.

OBJECTION TO TRADEMARKS

The Office Action objects to the use of numerous trademarks in the application and requests that they be capitalized and accompanied by generic terminology. The amendments to the specification at page 1 and page 35 overcome this objection.

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REJECTION OF CLAIMS 51 AND 52 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112, FIRST PARAGRAPH

Claims 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for alleged lack of enablement. The Office Action alleges that the specification fails to teach what constitutes a formulation that is specifically formulated to remove the enumerated stains. While Applicant does not agree with the propriety of this rejection, claims 51 and 52 are cancelled herein solely in the interest of advancing the prosecution of this application to allowance. Applicant reserves the right to file divisional applications to any cancelled subject matter.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1 AND 41 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 112, SECOND PARAGRAPH

Claims 1 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as allegedly being indefinite. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Relevant Law

35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, requires only reasonable precision in delineating the bounds of the claimed invention. The claim language is satisfactory if it reasonably apprises those of skill in the art of the bounds of the claimed invention and is as precise as the subject matter permits. *Shatterproof Glass Corp. v. Libby-Owens Food Co.*, 758 F.2d 613, 624, 225 USPQ 634 641 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. dismissed*, 106 S. Ct. 340 (1985).

The amount of detail required to be included in the claims depends on the particular invention and the prior art and is not to be viewed in the abstract, but in conjunction with whether the specification is in compliance with the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. If the claims, read in light of the specification, reasonably apprise those skilled in the art both of the utilization and scope of the invention, and if the language is as precise as the subject matter permits, the courts can demand no more. *Scripps clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech Inc.* 18 USPQ 1001 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

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"Exempt VOC"

The Office Action alleges that the recitation of "exempt VOC" in claim 1 and subsequent claims lacks sufficient specificity. While not agreeing with the propriety of this rejection, Applicant has amended claim 1 and subsequent claims to delete this recitation solely in the interest of advancing the prosecution of this application to allowance.

"Participates in atmospheric reactions"

The Office Action alleges that the recitation of "participates in atmospheric reactions" in claim 1 and subsequent claims lacks sufficient specificity. While not agreeing with the propriety of this rejection, Applicant has amended claim 1 and subsequent claims to delete this recitation solely in the interest of advancing the prosecution of this application to allowance.

"Low VOC"

Claim 41 is rejected as allegedly being indefinite for reciting "low VOC." Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. "Low VOC" compositions are defined in the application at page 28, lines 27-29, as those compositions which contain less than or equal to the limits for VOCs set forth in Table 1 (page 29, lines 1-24). Table 1 provides definite, specific limits for VOC content in a "low VOC" composition. Therefore, the recitation of "low VOC" in claim 41 is not indefinite.

OBJECTION TO THE SPECIFICATION

The specification is objected to for containing an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. The specification has been amended herein to delete this recitation.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1-10, 12-15, 26-28, 36-39, 41, 42 AND 47 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1-10, 12-15, 26-28, 36-39, 41, 42 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by the disclosure of Motsenbocker (U.S. Patent No. 4,306,989). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

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Relevant Law

Anticipation requires the disclosure in a single prior art reference of each element of the claim under consideration. *In re Spada*, 15 USPQ2d 1655 (Fed. Cir, 1990), *In re Bond*, 15 USPQ 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990), *Soundscriber Corp. v. U.S.*, 360 F.2d 954, 148 USPQ 298, 301, adopted 149 USPQ 640 (Ct. Cl.) 1966. See, also, *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913,1920 (Fed. Cir.), *cert. denied*, 110 S.Ct. 154 (1989). "[A]ll limitations in the claims must be found in the reference, since the claims measure the invention." *In re Lang*, 644 F.2d 856, 862, 209 USPQ 288, 293 (CCPA 1981). Moreover, it is incumbent on the Examiner to identify wherein each and every facet of the claimed invention is disclosed in the reference. *Lindemann Maschinen-fabrik GmbH v. American Hoist and Derrick Co.*, 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Further, the reference must describe the invention as claimed sufficiently to have placed a person of ordinary skill in the art in possession of the invention. An inherent property has to flow naturally from what is taught in a reference. *In re Oelrich*, 666 F.2d 578, 581, 212 USPQ 323, 326 (CCPA 1981). "Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 are proper only when the claimed subject matter *is* identically disclosed or described in the "'prior art'" "...the [r]eference must clearly and unequivocally disclose the claimed compound or direct those skilled in the art to the compound without *any* need for picking, choosing, and combining various disclosures not directly related to each other by the teachings in the cited references. Such picking and choosing may be entirely proper when making a rejection of a 103, obviousness rejection, where the applicant must be afforded an opportunity to rebut with objective evidence any inference of obviousness which may arise from the *similarity* of the subject matter which he claims to the prior art, but it has no place in the making of a 102, anticipation rejection." [Emphasis in original]. *In re Arkey, Eardly, and Long*, 455 F.2d 586, 172 USPQ 524 (CCPA 1972).

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The instant claims

Instant claim 1 is directed to a composition containing a first solvent able to remove adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates; and a carrier solvent that is Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates and is an exempt volatile organic compound (exempt VOC) or a non-volatile organic compound (non-VOC), where a volatile organic compound (VOC) is any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

Instant claim 2 is directed to the composition of claim 1, where the first solvent is from about 0.1% to about 50.0 weight %; and the exempt VOC or non-VOC carrier solvent is from about 50.0% to about 99.9 weight %.

Claim 8 is directed to a composition, where the carrier solvent is a mixture of Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates and water.

Claim 9 is directed to the composition of claim 1 that also contains an additive. Claims 12-14 recite that the additive is a cleaner or a fragrance.

Claim 15 is directed to the composition of claim 9, where the first solvent is from about 0.1% to about 50.0 weight %; the carrier solvent is from about 10.0% to about 99.9 weight %; and the additive is a second solvent from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; a cleaner from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; a surfactant from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; a coupling agent from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; or a fragrance from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %.

Claims 26-28 specify particular percentages of VOCs in the compositions.

Claim 36 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, by applying a composition of claim 1 to the deposit; and removing the released deposit from the surface or substrate.

Claims 39 and 47 include the step of removing the released deposit by wiping.

Claim 41 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a

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surface or substrate, by applying a low volatile organic (low VOC) composition of claim 1 to the deposits; and removing the released deposits from the surface or substrate.

The disclosure of Motsenbocker and differences from the instant claims

Motsenbocker discloses compositions for releasing adherent deposits from surfaces. The compositions disclosed in the cited reference contain a first solvent, such as xylene, for softening or dissolving adhesives and a carrier, such as a petroleum distillate, including kerosene. The Office Action points to column 2, lines 13-28, of the reference, where compositions containing carriers that have lower inherent volatility. The reference does not disclose compositions where the carrier is Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, as defined in the instant specification (see, page 6, lines 7-12). Motsenbocker does not disclose carriers that meet this definition. Therefore, claim 1, and claims dependent thereon, are not anticipated by the disclosure of the cited reference.

Further, the Office Action alleges that the claim 2 is anticipated by Motsenbocker at column 3, line 65 to column 4, line 8. Applicant respectfully disagrees. The water based formulation in the indicated disclosure contains 20-55% water. Claim 2 recites that the composition contains 50-99% of Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates. Therefore, claim 2 is also not anticipated by Motsenbocker.

The cited reference does not disclose compositions containing an acetal, ketal or ortho ester, or compositions containing methylal. Therefore, claims 3 and 4 are not anticipated by Motsenbocker.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 1, 3 AND 4 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

Claims 1, 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by the disclosure of Hey *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,260,510). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

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R elevant Law

The relevant law is previously discussed.

The instant claims

The instant claims are described above.

Differences between the disclosure of Hey *et al.* and the instant claims

Hey *et al.* discloses compositions containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane and a cosolvent. Hey *et al.* lists a "very large number" of cosolvents, but does not specifically disclose a composition containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane and methylal. The cited reference does not specifically disclose any compositions containing methylal. Nor does the cited reference disclose any compositions containing Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates. Therefore, the instant claims are not anticipated by the disclosure of Hey *et al.*

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 11, 43 AND 44 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 11, 43 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over Motsenbocker (U.S. Patent No. 4,306,989) in view of Jackson (U.S. Patent No. 6,342,471) and further in view of Lloyd *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,421,665). It is alleged that combination of teachings of the cited references results in the instantly claimed subject matter. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Relevant Law

[I]n order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must be evidence, preferably a teaching, suggestion, incentive or inference from the cited art or in the form of generally available knowledge that one of ordinary skill would have been led to modify the relevant teaching to arrive at what is claimed. *In re Papesch*, 315 F.2d 381, 391, 137 USPQ 43, 51 (CCPA 1963).

The prior art must provide a motivation whereby one of ordinary skill in the art would have been led to do that which the applicant has done. *Stratoflex Inc. v Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 1535, 218 USPQ 871, 876 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

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In addition, the mere fact that the prior art may be modified in the manner suggested by the Examiner does not make the modification obvious unless the prior art suggests the desirability of the modification. *In re Fritch*, 23 USPQ 1783 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

In addition, unexpected properties must always be considered in the determination of obviousness. A compound's structure and properties are inseparable so that unexpected properties are part of the subject matter as a whole. *In re Papesch*, 315 F.2d 381, 391, 137 USPQ 43, 51 (CCPA 1963).

The instant claims

Claim 11 is directed to a composition of claim 1, as described above, that also contains n-propyl bromide.

Claim 43 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface with a composition containing:

- a first solvent which is 6.2 weight % methylal;
- a carrier solvent which is 92.0 weight % Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates;
- a cleaner which is 0.8 weight % ethanol; and,
- a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.

Claim 44 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface with a composition containing:

- a first solvent which is 2.0 weight % methylal;
- a carrier solvent which is 84.0 weight % Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates;
- a second solvent which is 8.0 weight % n-propyl bromide;
- a surfactant which is 5.0 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol; and,
- a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.

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The teachings for the cited references and differences from the instant claims

Motsenbocker teaches compositions for releasing adherent deposits from surfaces. The compositions disclosed in the cited reference contain a first solvent, such as xylene, for softening or dissolving adhesives and a carrier, such as a petroleum distillate, including kerosene. Motsenbocker does not teach or suggest compositions containing Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, as defined in the instant application (see, page 6, lines 7-12). Jackson does not cure this defect in Motsenbocker. Jackson teaches compositions containing n-propyl bromide. Therefore, combination of Motsenbocker and Jackson does not result in the composition of claim 11, which contains Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, as defined in the instant application. Thus, claim 11 is not *prima facie* obvious over the teachings of Motsenbocker in view of Jackson.

Furthermore, with respect to claims 43 and 44, none of the cited references teaches or suggests methods using compositions containing the ingredients recited therein, such as methylal and Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, in the recited amounts. Absent such teaching or suggestion, instant claims 43 and 44 are not *prima facie* obvious over the teachings of Motsenbocker in view of Lloyd *et al.*

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 16-24 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 16-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over the teachings of Motsenbocker (U.S. Patent No. 4,306,989) in view of Hey *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,260,510). The Office Action alleges that the combination of the teachings of the cited references results in the instant claims. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Relevant Law

The relevant law is discussed above.

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The instant claims

Instant claim 16 is directed to a composition containing methylal; Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates; and either a cleaner or a fragrance.

Claims 17 and 18 recite the amounts of the components in the composition of claim 16.

Claim 19 is directed to a composition containing methylal; Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates; and, at least one additive selected from a second solvent, a surfactant and a fragrance.

Claims 20 and 21 recite the amounts of the components in the composition of claim 19.

Claim 22 is directed to a composition containing methylal; water; and at least one additive is selected from: a cleaner, a surfactant, a coupling agent and a fragrance.

Claims 23 and 24 recite the amounts of the components in the composition of claim 22.

The teachings of the cited references and differences from the instant claims

Motsenbocker teaches compositions for releasing adherent deposits from surfaces. The compositions disclosed in the cited reference contain a first solvent, such as xylene, for softening or dissolving adhesives and a carrier, such as a petroleum distillate, including kerosene. Motsenbocker does not teach or suggest compositions containing Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, as defined in the instant application (see, page 6, lines 7-12).

Hey *et al.* does not cure this defect in Motsenbocker. Hey *et al.* teaches compositions containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane and a cosolvent. The cited reference does not teach or suggest compositions containing Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates. Nor does Hey *et al.* teach or suggest compositions containing water. Therefore, instant claims 16-24 are not *prima facie* obvious over the teachings of Motsenbocker in view of Hey *et al.*

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REJECTION OF CLAIMS 29-37, 40, 43, 45, 46 AND 49-53 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 29-37, 40, 43, 45, 46 and 49-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over the teachings of Haskell *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,750,488) in view of Motsenbocker (U.S. Patent No. 4,306,989). The Office Action alleges that the combination of these references results in the instantly claimed subject matter. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Relevant Law

The relevant law is discussed above.

The instant claims

Instant claim 29 is directed to a composition of claim 1, as described above, that contains less than or equal to 25 weight % VOCs.

Instant claims 30-35 recite varying amounts of VOCs in the composition of claim 1.

Instant claim 36 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, by applying a composition of claim 1 to the deposit; and removing the released deposit from the surface or substrate. Claim 40 is directed to the method of claim 36, where the released deposit is removed by directing a stream of water against the released deposits.

Claim 43 is directed to the method of claim 41, where the composition contains specified amounts of methylal, Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, ethanol, and a fragrance.

Claim 45 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, where the composition contains specified amounts of methylal, water, ethanol, t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol, 2-butoxyethanol and a fragrance.

Claim 49 is directed to a method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, by applying a first low volatile organic compound (low VOC) composition of claim 1 to the deposits; removing a portion of the deposits from the surface or substrate; applying a second low VOC composition of claim 1 to the

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deposits; and removing the remaining portion of the deposits from the surface or substrate;

wherein the steps are performed in either of the following orders:

(a), then (b), then (c), and then (d); or

(c), then (b), then (a), and then (d).

Claim 51-53 recite compositions for use in the methods of claim 49.

Teachings of the cited references and differences from the instant claims

Haskel *et al.* teaches compositions containing perfluoro-N-methylmorpholine, decafluoropentane, methylal, and 1-10% of a hydrocarbon or methanol. Haskel *et al.* does not teach or suggest compositions containing Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, nor does the reference teach or suggest compositions containing the amounts of methylal, water, ethanol, t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol, 2-butoxyethanol and a fragrance specified in claim 45.

Motsenbocker does not cure the defects of Haskel *et al.* Motsenbocker does not teach or suggest compositions containing Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates, nor compositions containing the amounts of methylal, water, ethanol, t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol, 2-butoxyethanol and a fragrance specified in claim 45. Absent such teaching or suggestion, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to do what Applicant has done.

Absent such motivation, instant claims 29-37, 40, 43, 45, 46 and 49-53 are not *prima facie* obvious over the teachings of Haskell *et al.* in view of Motsenbocker.

REJECTION OF CLAIMS 25, 48 AND 56-58 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 25, 48 and 56-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being obvious over the teachings of Motsenbocker (U.S. Patent No. 4,306,989) in view of Hey *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,260,510) and further in view of Lloyd *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 4,421,665). It is alleged that combination of teachings of the

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cited references results in the instantly claimed subject matter. Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

Relevant Law

The relevant law is discussed above.

The instant claims

Claim 25 is directed to a composition containing 11.9 weight % methylal; 71.3 weight % water; and at least one of the following: 0.8 weight % ethanol; 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol; 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and 1.0 weight % of a fragrance.

Claim 48 is directed to the method of claim 41, wherein released deposits are removed by directing a stream of water against the released deposits.

Claim 56 is directed to a composition containing 11.9 weight % methylal; 71.3 weight % water; at least one of the following: 1.2 weight % ethanol; 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol; 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and 1.0 weight % of a fragrance.

Claim 57 is directed to the method of claim 41, wherein the composition contains:

- a first solvent which is 11.9 weight % methylal;
- a carrier solvent which is 71.3 weight % water;
- a cleaner which is 1.2 weight % ethanol;
- a surfactant which is 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy- ethanol;
- a coupling agent which is 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and,
- a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.

Claim 58 is directed to the method of claim 49, wherein the first low VOC composition contains:

- a first solvent which is 11.9 weight % methylal;

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a carrier solvent which is 71.3 weight % water;
a cleaner which is 1.2 weight % ethanol;
a surfactant which is 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol;
a coupling agent which is 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and,
a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.

The teachings of the cited references and differences from the instant claims

Motsenbocker teaches compositions for releasing adherent deposits from surfaces. The compositions disclosed in the cited reference contain a first solvent, such as xylene, for softening or dissolving adhesives and a carrier, such as a petroleum distillate, including kerosene. Motsenbocker does not teach or suggest compositions containing methylal, nor does the reference teach or suggest compositions containing methylal and water in the amounts specified. Furthermore, Motsenbocker does not teach or suggest the amounts specified of the other ingredients in claims 25, 48 and 56-58.

Hey *et al.* does not cure the defects in Motsenbocker. Hey *et al.* teaches teaches compositions containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane and a cosolvent. The cited reference does not teach or suggest compositions containing water.

Lloyd *et al.* also does not cure the defect in Motsenbocker. Lloyd *et al.* teaches contact lens cleaning solutions. Lloyd *et al.* does not teach or suggest compositions containing methylal, nor does the reference teach or suggest compositions containing methylal and water in the amounts specified. Furthermore, the cited reference does not teach or suggest the amounts specified of the other ingredients in claims 25, 48 and 56-58.

Therefore, the combination of the cited references does not teach or suggest the instantly claimed subject matter. Therefore, instant claims 25, 48 and 56-58 are not *prima facie* obvious over the teachings of Motsenbocker in view of Hey *et al.* and further in view of Lloyd *et al.*

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* * *

In view of the above remarks and amendments, reconsideration and allowance of the application are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Motsenbocker, G. A.

Serial No.: 09/678,619

Confirmation No.: 4452

Filed: October 2, 2000

For: *COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR
RELEASING ADHERENT DEPOSITS
FROM SURFACES AND SUBSTRATES*

Art Unit: 1746

Examiner: Winter, G.



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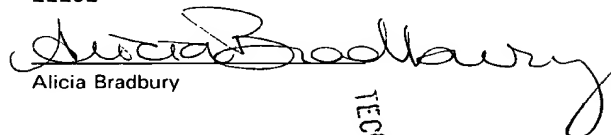
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Alicia Bradbury

MARKED UP PARAGRAPHS AND CLAIMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH
37 C.F.R. §1.121

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph on page 1, lines 12-17 as follows:

Currently available compositions and methods, including, but not limited to, CITISTRIP® or CITRISTRIP® (paint and varnish stripping gel), D-SOLV-IT® (multipurpose adhesive remover), GOOF-OFF® (paint remover), GOO-GONE® (multipurpose stain remover), KLEEN STRIP® (floor finish stripper), KRUD-KUTTER® (all purpose cleaner), OOPS!® (all purpose stain remover), PARKS® (paint, stain, and varnish cleaner), SPOT SHOT® (stain remover) and others, suffer from a limited range of applicability and effectiveness, in that they remove only certain types of adherent deposits from particular surfaces and substrates.

Please amend the paragraph on page 35, lines 15-23 as follows:

A major class of spot and stain removers use d-limonene as their active cleaning agent. D-limonene is the major component of the oil extracted from citrus rinds and has been used in paint solids, as a secondary cooling fluid, as an orange fragrance and in various cleaning products. Other spot and stain removers use a combination of d-limonene and kerosene (or other petroleum distillates) as the carrier solvent. The use of d-limonene in consumer products is

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MARKED UP PARAGRAPHS AND CLAIMS

limited because it is considered to be a VOC[(<http://www.floridachemical.com/whatisd-limonene.htm>, Florida Chemical Co., Inc.)].

Please amend claims 1, 8, 22, 36, 41, 45, 49, 55, 57 and 58 as follows:

1. (Amended) A composition, comprising:

a first solvent, wherein said first solvent is able to remove adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates; and,

a carrier solvent that is Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates[, wherein said carrier solvent is an exempt volatile organic compound (exempt VOC) or a non-volatile organic compound (non-VOC), wherein a volatile organic compound (VOC) is any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions].

8. (Amended) [The composition of claim 1, wherein said carrier solvent] A composition comprising:

a first solvent, wherein said first solvent is able to remove adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates; and,

a carrier solvent that is a mixture of Light Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates and water.

22. (Amended) [The composition of claim 15, wherein] A composition comprising:

a first solvent, wherein said first solvent is able to remove adherent deposits from surfaces and substrates wherein said first solvent is from about 0.1% to about 50.0 weight % and wherein said first solvent is methylal;

a carrier solvent, said carrier solvent is from about 10.0% to about 99.9 weight % and said carrier solvent is water;

further comprising at least one additive, said at least one additive is selected from the group consisting of: [said cleaner, said surfactant, said coupling agent and said fragrance] a cleaner from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; a surfactant from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; a coupling

agent from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %; and, a fragrance from about 0% to about 20.0 weight %.

36. (Amended) A method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising:

applying [an exempt volatile organic compound (exempt VOC) or a non-volatile organic compound (non-VOC)] a composition of claim 1 to said deposit; and,

removing said released deposit from said surface or substrate.

41. (Amended) A method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising:

applying a [low volatile organic (low VOC)] composition of claim 1 to said deposits; and,

removing said released deposits from said surface or substrate.

45. (Amended) [The method of claim 41,] A method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising:

applying a composition to said deposits, wherein said composition comprises:

a first solvent which is 11.9 weight % methylal;
a carrier solvent which is 71.3 weight % water;
a cleaner which is 0.8 weight % ethanol;
a surfactant which is 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol;
a coupling agent which is 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and,
a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %; and,
removing said released deposits from said surface or substrate.

49. (Amended) A method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising the steps of:

(a) applying a first low volatile organic compound (low VOC) composition of claim 1 to said deposits;

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(b) removing a portion of said deposits from said surface or substrate;

(c) applying a second low VOC composition of claim 1 to said deposits;

and

(d) removing the remaining portion of said deposits from said surface or substrate;

wherein the steps are performed in either of the following orders:

(a), then (b), then (c), and then (d); or

(c), then (b), then (a), and then (d).

55. (Amended) [The method of claim 49,] A method of releasing adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising the steps of:

(a) applying a first low volatile organic compound (low VOC) composition to said deposits;

(b) removing a portion of said deposits from said surface or substrate;

(c) applying a second low VOC composition of claim 1 to said deposits;

and

(d) removing the remaining portion of said deposits from said surface or substrate;

wherein the steps are performed in either of the following orders:

(a), then (b), then (c), and then (d); or

(c), then (b), then (a), and then (d);

wherein the first low VOC composition comprises:

a first solvent which is 11.9 weight % methylal;

a carrier solvent which is 71.3 weight % water;

a cleaner which is 0.8 weight % ethanol;

a surfactant which is 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol;

a coupling agent which is 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and,

a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.

57. (Amended) [The method of claim 41,] A method of releasing

adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising:

applying a composition to said deposits; and,

removing said released deposits from said surface or substrate;

wherein said composition comprises:

a first solvent which is 11.9 weight % methylal;

a carrier solvent which is 71.3 weight % water;

a cleaner which is 1.2 weight % ethanol;

a surfactant which is 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol;

a coupling agent which is 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and,

a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.

58. (Amended) [The method of claim 49,] A method of releasing
adherent deposits from a surface or substrate, comprising the steps of:

(a) applying a first low volatile organic compound (low VOC) composition
to said deposits;

(b) removing a portion of said deposits from said surface or substrate;

(c) applying a second low VOC composition of claim 1 to said deposits;

and

(d) removing the remaining portion of said deposits from said surface or
substrate;

wherein the steps are performed in either of the following orders:

(a), then (b), then (c), and then (d); or

(c), then (b), then (a), and then (d);

wherein the first low VOC composition comprises:

a first solvent which is 11.9 weight % methylal;

a carrier solvent which is 71.3 weight % water;

a cleaner which is 1.2 weight % ethanol;

a surfactant which is 2.7 weight % t-octylphenoxypolyethoxy-ethanol or C₈-C₁₀-alkyl-oxy-polyethylene-oxy-polypropylene-oxy-ethanol;

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a coupling agent which is 11.9 weight % 2-butoxyethanol; and,
a fragrance which is 1.0 weight %.